

F. PUBLIC SERVICES & FACILITIES ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The Public Services and Facilities Element provides a description of existing public services and facilities, their locations, and plans for and locations of future expansions to existing services and facilities. The Public Services and Facilities Element is an optional element of the General Plan. It provides a logical framework for organizing plans and policies regarding infrastructure, law enforcement, fire protection, emergency response, schools, refuse collection and disposal, utilities, storm drainage, libraries and cemeteries. It also addresses methods of financing installation, expansion, maintenance and operation of public facilities, as well as provision of public services.

Some topics addressed in this Element, including the description of the distribution, general location and extent of the uses of land for education and public buildings and grounds, are described in State law as information that could be included in the Land Use Element. The inclusion of a separate element for public services and facilities is an indication of the importance attached to these issues by the City of Rocklin.

The City of Rocklin does not provide all of these public services and facilities directly. Schools, refuse collection, gas and electricity, telecommunications, sewer service, water service, libraries and cemeteries are provided by a combination of special districts, public utilities and private entities. Nevertheless, the City has an obligation to assure that the full range of these services is provided to residents of the City of Rocklin, and to coordinate with these agencies and entities toward that end. Residents of the City of Rocklin have expressed a high level of satisfaction with the services they receive, and the goals and policies of the Public Services and Facilities Element are designed to assure that services and facilities continue to meet residents' needs and expectations.

Public services and facilities depend on adequate funding. Funding requirements are based on planning that includes identification of the desired level of service, construction and maintenance of required infrastructure, and attracting, training and retaining qualified personnel. As development occurs in Rocklin, the agencies providing the various public services must expand facilities and operations to accommodate the expanded service area.

The costs of providing public services and facilities are at least partially offset by service fees and charges paid by current users, either through direct service charges or payments to an assessment district or other entity. In the case of new development, impact fees are designed to provide required new facilities.

The discussion which follows addresses issues related to each of the topics included in the Public Facilities and Services Element.

Public Buildings

Public buildings serve many functions. City buildings attract a steady stream of residents seeking information, permits or response to a particular need. These visitors, and those employed in public buildings, generate regular and dependable activity. As centers of human activity, public buildings can serve to enliven a neighborhood, and are viewed for that reason as positive economic factors.

Police and fire stations occupy an important place in any neighborhood, signifying the community's commitment to public safety. These locations serve as neighborhood gathering spots, often serving as voting and education centers.

Public buildings have historically served as architectural signposts for the community. Rocklin's Civic Buildings have been developed with a careful eye to community character, and police and fire stations have been developed in a manner consistent with neighborhood standards.

The City has engaged in significant community planning in connection with development of the Rocklin Civic Center. The City recognized that locating and planning for public buildings has an impact on many aspects of the community's activities. Issues considered during the planning process included impacts of traffic and noise, accessibility, and financial feasibility.

The Public Facilities and Services Element provides encouragement for continued good planning practices in connection with the planning for public buildings, and provides policies regarding this type of development.

The Public Facilities and Services Element considers the impact not only of new development on public services and facilities, but also the impact of eventual buildout in the City. As new development proceeds, the City's system of imposing development impact fees, and establishing methods to ensure continued adequate funding of public services and facilities for new development, must generate an adequate stream of revenue.

Also important, however, is ensuring that adequate funds are available once the City reaches buildout. Rocklin will achieve residential "buildout" within the planning period, and planning for a stable and adequate stream of funding is very relevant to the General Plan.

Law Enforcement

Law enforcement in the City is provided by the Rocklin Police Department. The Public Facilities and Services Element includes specific policies relating to the provision of law enforcement services. Other policies include those supporting community-oriented policing, strong crime prevention programs, adequate funding, addition of resources concurrent with new development, school resource officers and adequate crime prevention education in the schools. Specific staffing ratio goals are not included, but rather a more flexible approach that encourages the Police Department to strive to be the best.

The community survey identified crime as a general area of concern. The Public Facilities and Services Element provides that patrol resources be considered for such areas at the point of development. Such resources could include the ability to patrol such areas on motorized bicycles or motorcycles. The Element also provides goals and policies to be followed in the design of community facilities, such as parks, to promote public safety. For example, many in law enforcement view designs that put public rear access to residential properties as a potential hazard unless offsetting design features are utilized. Issues concerning visibility of public areas, residential streetscapes and the interior of businesses such as mini-marts, as well as adequate lighting in public areas are addressed in the Design Review process.

The City's active Neighborhood Watch program attests to the view of the Police Department that residents are a key part of any crime prevention program. This Element provides support for this program, as well as others that enlist the support of residents for public safety purposes.

Fire Protection and Emergency Services

Fire Prevention, suppression, emergency medical, and technical rescue services are provided by the City of Rocklin Fire Department . In addition to emergency response and rescue, the Department must maintain the fire stations, fire apparatus, and water systems essential for fighting fires in the community. The Department also conducts weed abatement and fuel modification programs. The Fire Department provides a variety of public safety and educational programs and is a regular visitor to the City's schools, educating youth on various aspects of fire safety.

The Public Facilities and Services Element includes specific policies relating to the provision of fire protection and emergency medical services. Although Insurance Services Office (ISO) ratings and response time are currently adequate, future development could adversely affect these standards, regardless of station location, if a comprehensive approach is not taken. This Element along with the Community Safety Element includes policies concerning automatic and mutual aid, fire flow, public education, and development projects posing special needs (such as assisted living facilities).

There are areas in Rocklin where private residences back up to "open space" areas that become very brown and dry in the summer and fall, thereby creating a fire hazard. The City's open space easements allow for property owners to undertake activities within these easements, such as tree trimming and weed abatement, to create defensible space around their property. This Element includes policies that recognize the effect of topography on fire access and that land developers may be required to pay for equipment necessary to access sites consistent with Fire Department standards (i.e., gates, optics systems, key boxes, bollards, etc.).

Public safety facilities are strategically located for quick response to most areas of the City. These facilities have utilized modern codes and comply with seismic construction practices. All fire stations are in close proximity to main response routes throughout the City. Fire facilities and some equipment and apparatus are funded with assistance from development fees.

Libraries

A branch library is located in Rocklin. Due to population growth in the City of Rocklin, the Rocklin library will need an expansion of facilities, staff and the collection in order to maintain the level of service the Auburn-Placer County Library District wishes to provide, and which it believes the residents of Rocklin desire. A new library is being planned at a location on Pacific Street between Oak and Pine Streets. The Public Facilities and Services Element includes policies specifically aimed at ensuring that adequate library services are provided within the City.

Schools

Schools are an important issue in Rocklin: a significant number of the community survey respondents identified “Schools” as the most important issue facing the City. “Ensuring streets/schools/parks are constructed” was viewed as “very important” by respondents. Schools are an important part of any community. Schools are major sources of activity within the community, and the quality of schools in a community can have an impact on its youth.

At the same time, as a focus of activity and energy, schools affect vehicular, bicycling and pedestrian traffic. Schools also present security issues, and require attention from various public service providers in the community. As centers of employment, schools are an important part of the community’s economic fabric. One of the factors influencing the relative strength of the local real estate market, for example, is the reputation of the local public schools. Although this demonstrates that those who are contemplating a move to the community consider the health of local public schools, it is just as clear that local schools are considered important to those who already reside in the community.

Schools also present substantial compatibility issues relating to neighboring properties. Neighbors are justifiably concerned with the potential impact of new schools on a neighborhood’s traffic, noise and general ambience. Many of these impacts can be classified as environmental issues.

New residential development is evaluated with regard to new demand for school facilities and is subject to environmental review under CEQA in order to identify impacts and appropriate mitigation. Under current State law, the environmental impact of new development on school facilities is considered fully mitigated through the payment of required development impact fees. In the case of certain General Plan amendments, other conditions may be required, such as formation of community facilities districts or dedication of land.

The school districts are separate governmental entities, and the City has no direct role in the operation of the schools. As noted above, State law currently provides that the environmental impacts of new development on local school facilities are mitigated when developers pay the required school fees. There are, therefore, serious limits on the ability of the City to influence provision of school facilities, at least through 2006 when the current law “sunset.”

The Public Facilities and Services Element makes it clear that schools are an important community asset, and that the effect of new development on local schools should be taken into consideration when development proposals are considered.

Domestic Water Service

The Placer County Water Agency (PCWA) provides domestic water service in the City of Rocklin. As required by State law, the City of Rocklin has consulted with PCWA in the development of this General Plan to assure that there will be an adequate water supply to serve future development. PCWA has plans to increase the total available water supply with a new permanent American River Pump Station and Sacramento River Diversion. In a discussion paper issued by PCWA entitled *Surface Water Supply Update for Western Placer County* in March 2001, PCWA concluded that its water entitlements were sufficient to meet the projected demands based on current General Plan provisions.

The Public Facilities and Services Element includes policies to facilitate water conservation to help maintain adequate water supply for the community.

Wastewater Treatment

The South Placer Municipal Utility District (SPMUD), through its membership in the South Placer Wastewater Authority (SPWA), provides wastewater treatment for the City of Rocklin. SPMUD's 1986 Sewer Master Plan envisioned that Rocklin would have 52,604 sewer equivalent dwelling units within the City at ultimate buildout, and the sizing of sewer infrastructure has been based on this projection. The City of Rocklin is expected to contain 27,400 housing units at buildout as well as industrial, commercial and retail development. SPMUD has planned for growth in Rocklin, and the City does not need to take actions to ensure the availability of sewer infrastructure.

The Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant provides wastewater treatment facilities for the cities of Roseville, Rocklin, Loomis and the surrounding unincorporated areas. The SPWA has recently constructed an additional regional wastewater treatment facility, the Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant. SPMUD has indicated it will be able to serve the City of Rocklin's future wastewater treatment needs during the planning period (Stein, Richard, Project Administrator, SPMUD, pers. comm., August 2004).

Storm Drainage

Flood control services in Placer County are provided by the Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District). The District implements watershed master plans and hydrologic models, sets standards for development, has developed a county flood warning system, reviews development, and provides technical assistance in an effort to prevent flooding. Portions of the City of Rocklin are located within the Dry Creek watershed, for which the District prepared the Dry Creek Watershed Flood Control Plan in 1992. The District also prepared the Stormwater Management Manual in 1990. Each of these documents provides guidance for stormwater management.

The Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District encourages the District and cooperating agencies, such as the City of Rocklin, to emphasize development of regional detention efforts and other projects recommended in the Dry Creek Watershed Flood Control Plan. The Public Facilities and Services Element policies address this issue. The District also stresses the importance of continuing to ensure that new developments conform to storm water manual requirements. The Rocklin Engineering Division works closely with the District to ensure compliance.

The City of Rocklin Public Works Department maintains the storm drainage infrastructure within the City. The City has historically addressed the issue of storm drainage on a priority basis in the various City neighborhoods. In order to properly plan and maintain storm drainage infrastructure, the City must have access to creeks and waterways that collect drainage. The City continues to pursue access to creeks and waterways located on private property through use of easements. This issue is addressed in the Public Facilities and Services Element.

The City is required to maintain a program to prevent discharge of pollutants to the storm drain system, which ultimately flow to waterways within the community and downstream. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, or NPDES, applies to such discharges, and the City maintains compliance with the program's requirements. This is a matter of serious concern regarding water quality, however, and the Public Facilities and Services Element includes policy encouragement for such efforts.

Solid Waste

The Western Placer Waste Management Authority (WPWMA) provides recycling and waste disposal services under contract to the City of Rocklin. Waste is disposed of at the Western Regional Landfill, which currently has a disposal area of 291 acres and a permitted service life until 2025. To the west, there are an additional 465 acres for expansion, not yet permitted for landfill use.

WPWMA is concerned with the rapid population growth in the area and is currently planning expansions of the existing facilities. Though WPWMA feels that future capacity is always a concern, they also believe that they are taking the appropriate actions to ensure that capacity is available. It appears that WPWMA has adequate facilities and planning to provide solid waste disposal for the City of Rocklin in the future.

The City of Rocklin prepared a Source Reduction and Recycling Element in 1995 in response to a State mandate that set a solid waste diversion goal of 50 percent for the year 2000. As of 2002, the City's diversion rate was 52 percent, due in part to the success of the green waste collection program that was initiated by the City.

The City has also partnered with Placer County and neighboring jurisdictions to become designated as a Recycling Market Development Zone, offering economic incentives to new businesses using post-consumer waste materials within the zone. The need to encourage

individuals and companies to reduce, recycle and reuse remains important, and is addressed in the Public Facilities and Services Element.

There is also a perception that City of Rocklin recycling efforts are limited, because curbside separation of recyclable materials is not required. This is due to the presence of a regional Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) in western Placer County. Because all household waste is first transported to the MRF for sorting, curbside separation is not necessary. The Public Facilities and Services Element will serve a public education function by recognizing this approach to recycling.

Electricity and Natural Gas

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) provides electrical and natural gas services to the City of Rocklin and is required by the State Public Utilities Commission to update the systems to meet any additional demand. PG&E builds infrastructure on an as-needed basis. PG&E's general interest is to ensure that the company and City cooperate to ensure that infrastructure is developed in a timely manner, and that the company continues to have adequate access for operation and maintenance activities. See Figure 4-13 in the Community Safety Element (Chapter IV(D)) for the location of major electric transmission lines.

The Edison Electric Institute (EEI) issued a paper in May 2000 discussing the pros and cons of undergrounding utilities. Underground lines are more aesthetically pleasing and protected from trees, vehicles, vandalism, wind, ice, and storms, leading to increased reliability. The negatives of undergrounding wires are related to an increase in cost for installing and maintaining the lines. Other factors not mentioned in the EEI papers are increased landscaping alternatives with underground lines, and safety, which can be a problem with both overhead and underground lines. The EEI paper states that the decision whether or not to underground utilities is ultimately based on the needs and preferences of the individual community.

The City of Rocklin is currently working with PG&E and the State Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to design and locate a major high voltage transmission line (115Kv) corridor through Rocklin. The preferred PG&E route would locate the line along the Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way between the Roseville city limits and Sierra Meadows Drive to the Delmar substation. Because high voltage transmission lines at this location would pose an aesthetic impact in Central Rocklin, the City, PG&E and the PUC have agreed that PG&E will underground that portion of the line proposed between Sunset Boulevard and Midas Avenue.

The City of Rocklin generally has control of how and where lines under 50 kilovolts are constructed, and currently requires undergrounding of such lines in new developments. For lines that are above 50Kv (such as the proposed 115Kv line through Central Rocklin), the City only has review and comment authority to the California PUC. PG&E now requires the City or developer to pay the costs of reconstruction or replacement of overhead transmission facilities if needed to serve a specific new development. The City of Rocklin has expressed interest in undergrounding their existing overhead utilities, and the Public Facilities and Services Element reflects the continued strong desire for more utility undergrounding by PG&E.

Telecommunications

Pacific Bell and SureWest Communications provide telephone service in the City of Rocklin. Cable television is provided by Boulder Ridge Cable Company, DBA Starstream Communications. Several providers, including SureWest Communications, Nextel, Cingular Wireless, Sprint PCS, Verizon Wireless and AT&T Wireless, provide wireless telecommunications. Infrastructure for telephone and cable is typically installed at the point of initial development. Wireless infrastructure is market-driven and is installed following initial buildout. Similar to electrical service, provision of telephone service is generally addressed by the providers in accordance with service demand in accordance with State Public Utilities Commission rules.

Other than the issue of undergrounding of utilities discussed under Electricity and Natural Gas, the local general plan's role is limited, with the exception of siting of wireless communications facilities, which are subject to local regulation on the basis of land use compatibility and aesthetics. Regulation with regard to health and safety is reserved to the Federal Communications Commission. Because the siting of wireless antenna sites can be controversial, policy establishing siting parameters has been included in the Public Facilities and Services Element.

Other Public Services

The Rocklin Cemetery is part of the Newcastle, Rocklin, Gold Hill Cemetery District. The cemetery contains 28 acres, 12.5 of which are currently undeveloped. Maintaining an adequate supply of cemetery space is in the public interest, and the Public Facilities and Services Element confirms this in a policy statement.

DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING SERVICES

The City of Rocklin was incorporated in 1893. Located in south Placer County, the official State estimate of the City's population as of January 1, 2003 was 43,600 residents.

Rocklin is governed by a five member City Council, elected to four-year staggered terms. The City's administrative structure consists of a City Manager, Economic Development Manager, City Clerk, City Attorney, an Administrative Services Department (includes a Finance Division, Fleet Operations Division, Information Systems Division, and Human Resources Division), Community Development Department (includes the City's Building Department, Planning Department and Engineering Department), Public Works Department, Community Services and Facilities Department (includes the City's parks and recreation function), Fire Department and Police Department.

Permanent appointed boards, committees, and commissions include the Planning Commission, Recreation Commission, Front Street Historical Committee and a Building Codes Board of Appeals.

Table 4-17 shows the manner in which public services within the City of Rocklin and the planning area are provided.

Table 4-17 Public Services and Providers	
Public Service or Facility	Service or Facility Provider
Law Enforcement	City of Rocklin; Placer County Sheriff's Department
Fire and Emergency Services	City of Rocklin; California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Ambulance Service	Contract with Placer County; Service provided by American Medical Response (AMR)
Schools	Rocklin Unified School District; Loomis Union School District; Placer Union High School District; Sierra College
Libraries	Auburn-Placer Library
Parks and Recreation Programs	City of Rocklin Community Services and Facilities Department
Domestic Water Service	Placer County Water Agency
Wastewater Collection and Treatment (sewer)	South Placer Municipal Utility District
Stormwater and Drainage	City of Rocklin and Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
Solid Waste	Western Placer Waste Management Authority
Road Maintenance	City of Rocklin, Department of Public Works; County of Placer
Electricity and Natural Gas	Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E)
Telephone Service	Pacific Bell and Roseville Telephone
Cable Television	Starstream Communications
Cemetery	Rocklin Cemetery District

Source: Quad Knopf, 2002

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Rocklin Police Department is comprised of sworn officers, civilian employees and reserve officers. Operations and patrol are conducted out of their headquarters located at 4060 Rocklin Road, co-located with the Fire Department. A new 43,000 square foot police station is being built at 4080 Rocklin Road and should be complete by January 2005. In addition to the Chief's Administrative staff, the Police Department is divided into two Police Divisions: Operations and Support Services.

The Operations Division is the largest division. Its primary function is patrol, but also includes S.W.A.T., Traffic, C.O.P.P.S. and Reserves. About 80 percent of the sworn officer staff are assigned to this division. The City is divided geographically into four patrol beats and thirty-five Reporting Districts. While Operations personnel will occasionally utilize bicycle patrol and foot

patrol, the geographical proportions of the City require vehicular patrol to ensure a rapid response to emergencies. Motorcycles are used for patrol and traffic enforcement. The Police Department has a Reserve Officer Program that provides opportunities to qualified individuals to perform police duties as assigned.

The Support Services Division of the Rocklin Police Department is comprised of Animal Control, Code Enforcement, Community Programs Division, Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) Officer, Investigations Unit, Public Safety Dispatch Center, Records, and the School Resource Officer.

The Rocklin Police Department began to expand its volunteer program in the later part of 2002. New volunteers attend a mandatory 30-hour volunteer police academy designed to familiarize them with the police department's role in the community and to provide them with specific training to help them become safe, productive and professional police volunteers. The volunteer academy includes driver safety training and a ride-along with a police officer.

Rocklin Police Volunteers currently perform a wide variety of duties including clerical functions, front counter duties, dispatch assistance, preparing crime prevention newsletters, deploying the traffic speed awareness trailer, traffic control, special events, etc. As the program expands, other duties are expected to include delivering crime prevention presentations, checking homes while people are on vacation, marking abandoned vehicles, contacting the victims of crimes via telephone, crime analysis, equipment and vehicle maintenance, assisting detectives with investigations and follow-up, conducting citizen surveys, etc.

A full-time Community Programs Coordinator/Crime Prevention Specialist joined the Rocklin Police Department in 1991. At this writing, there are 115 active Neighborhood Watch Groups in the City of Rocklin. This program continues to grow.

The Rocklin Police Department responds to approximately 3,000 incidents per month, with approximately 300 of those resulting in criminal reports. Information on the numbers of major crimes in the City of Rocklin for the period 1986-2001 is presented in Table 4-18.

Table 4-18 Police Department Major Crimes Reported to the State, 1986-1999													
	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1986	TTI
Murder	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Rape	7	4	5	4	4	3	0	6	7	4	3	0	47
Robbery	10	8	5	11	16	13	12	17	8	10	13	7	130
Assault	182	200	162	155	198	214	247	255	192	121	130	50	2106
Burglary	157	159	149	150	175	163	200	215	177	211	177	118	2051
Larceny	430	457	412	495	558	561	554	581	469	428	484	229	5658
Auto Theft	109	65	54	65	93	69	100	68	71	71	63	33	861
Arson	7	8	1	3	0	7	2	7	7	3	1	2	48
Total	902	901	788	883	1,045	1,030	1,115	1,149	932	848	871	439	10,903

Source: Rocklin Police Department, 2002.

The City of Rocklin has interagency agreements for back-up with the Placer County Sheriff's Department, whereby each agency will serve as back-up in the other's jurisdiction.

The closest California Highway Patrol (CHP) station is located north of Rocklin in Newcastle. When necessary, the CHP provides back-up services to the Rocklin Police Department and the Placer County Sheriff's Department. The Placer County Sheriff's Department provides County Coroner's services and serves legal papers throughout the county.

The City of Rocklin Police Department has a Public Safety Dispatch Center that is currently staffed by 10 Public Safety Dispatchers and one Technical Services Supervisor, and provides E-911 dispatch services and other communications functions. The center is staffed 24 hours a day, 365 days a year and handles emergency calls for both the Police Department and Fire Department. Rocklin also has interoperation agreements with the Cities of Roseville and Lincoln to provide emergency dispatch services if the Rocklin Dispatch Operation is interrupted.

Jail services are performed by Placer County and the City of Roseville. The County's detention facility is located in Auburn, at the intersection of A Avenue and Richardson Avenue. The Roseville facility is used for misdemeanor offenders and is located on Junction Boulevard in Roseville.

The Placer County Sheriff's Department serves those portions of the planning area outside the City limits. The Department is currently staffed with sworn and non-sworn personnel, including Deputy Sheriffs. The Sheriff's Department does not maintain a designated level of service standard of personnel-to-residents because of the variation in population and terrain within the County. The Sheriff's Department does, however, determine staffing levels necessary to meet its requirements.

FIRE PROTECTION AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

The Rocklin Fire Department provides fire protection services in the City of Rocklin. The Department is currently staffed with 36 full-time line personnel, including a Fire Chief, five Battalion Chiefs, nine Captains, nine driver operators/engineers, and nine firefighters. In addition, the Department has an Administrative Secretary, one Administrative Clerk, two Fire Inspectors, nine Apprentice Firefighters, and a complement of Volunteer firefighters available. The Department's goal is to maintain a ratio of one employee per 1,000 residents. The Department includes its apprentices and non-line personnel in this computation.

The Rocklin Fire Protection District, through a contract with the City of Rocklin, serves the Greenbrae unincorporated "island." Fire protection outside the planning area is provided by Placer County, under a contract with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF).

Rocklin belongs to a statewide mutual aid system, through which fire suppression assistance is provided to a member agency requesting assistance when it has exhausted its own resources and needs assistance. Bordering fire jurisdictions participate with Rocklin in the statewide mutual aid system.

There are currently two fire stations in the city. Fire Station No. 1 is located at 4060 Rocklin Road and Fire Station No. 2 is located at 3401 Crest Drive. A third station, to serve the northwest portion of the City, is being constructed at the northeast corner of Liberty Parkway and West Stanford Ranch Road (2001 Liberty Parkway). A fourth station is now in the planning stage at the future intersection of Park Drive and Clover Valley Parkway.

While the major fire threat in the city is related to urban development, annexations in the early 1990's brought land into the city that contains large areas of grassland and is subject to a threat of wildfire. These areas include Clover Valley, areas at the southern end of China Garden Road, portions of Whitney Oaks, the Croftwood/Dias Lane area, Sunset Ranchos, open-space easements, and recreational properties.

The City has adopted the Uniform Fire Code as part of its building regulations. The Code governs the fire safety requirements in building and construction (Rocklin Municipal Code, Chapter 15.04).

The Department currently has an Insurance Services Office (ISO) rating of 3. ISO ratings range from 1 to 10, with 1 being the best rating.

The Fire Department responds to a variety of emergency situations in the community. During calendar years 1994 through 2003, the Department responded to the calls as shown in Table 4-19.

Table 4-19 Fire Department Responses													
Type of Call	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Sub-Total (1994-1999)	Type of Call	2000	2001	2002	2003	Sub-Total (2000-2003)
Fire	276	263	274	306	304	360	1,783	Structure Fire	223	272	260	313	1,068
Medical Response	983	1,037	1,104	1,196	1,280	1,365	6,965	Vehicle Fire	57	49	63	55	224
Other	233	195	230	223	253	253	1,387	Grass Fire	79	122	94	92	387
								Refuse Fire	15	8	17	9	49
								Medical Aid	1,369	1,537	1,727	1,986	6,619
								Vehicle Accident	171	177	248	237	833
								Public Service	300	388	519	357	1,564
Total (Yr) Responses	1,492	1,495	1,608	1,725	1,837	1,978	10,135	Total (Yr) Responses	2,214	2,553	2,928	3,049	10,744
10-YEAR TOTAL RESPONSES (1994-2003)												20,879	

Information for 1994-1999 was tallied differently than for 2000-2004.
Source: City of Rocklin Fire Department, 2004.

The total number of responses during 2003 was approximately 4% higher than in the previous calendar year. In the past four years, the Department has experienced an average of 11.5% increase in the number of our total responses. The Department's response time is the time interval that elapses from the time a call for assistance is received until the first unit is on the scene. The Fire Department currently averages a 5-minute or less response time 80% of the time.

American Medical Response (AMR) serves the City with ambulance services, and maintains response times under 10 minutes for the majority of calls. AMR serves western Placer County and strategically locates ambulances throughout the region, including within the City of Rocklin.

The City of Rocklin has a mutual aid contract with nearby fire agencies and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF), which provides fire services to unincorporated areas surrounding Rocklin under agreement with the Placer County Fire Department.

Funding for Fire Department operations comes from the City's general fund. Additional funds for recently annexed areas are collected through Community Facilities District #1. The City collects a Capital Improvements Fee on new construction for the development of new capital facilities including fire stations, equipment, and engines.

SCHOOLS

The Rocklin Unified School District office is located at 2615 Granite Drive in Rocklin. The Rocklin Unified School District's boundaries roughly correspond to the Rocklin City boundaries. The district currently operates eight elementary schools, two middle schools, one high school, one continuation school and one independent study school. See Figure 4-5, Parks, Schools and Recreation Facilities for school locations. In addition, there are a number of private schools in Rocklin.

The District completed a *Facilities Master Plan* in February 2000. School capacity is a key component in determining new facility requirements. When enrollment meets or exceeds capacity of existing schools, construction or expansion of the facilities will be needed.

There are two different measures of capacity used in the RUSD: design capacity and maximum capacity. Design capacity is the desired enrollment at a school to optimize the delivery of the education program and meet the District goals for a safe and secure environment. The maximum capacity is the greatest number of students that a school can accommodate by most efficiently using its facilities and adding the maximum allowable number of portable classrooms (RUSD *Facilities Master Plan*, 2000). Existing capacity is the capacity of the facility at the time of the preparation of the *Facilities Master Plan*. Current enrollment design and maximum capacities in the *Facilities Master Plan* are shown in Table 4-20, and enrollment projections are presented in Table 4-21.

Table 4-20 Current School Enrollments and Capacities				
School	Current Enrollment	Existing Capacity	Design Capacity	Maximum Total Capacity
Elementary (K-6)				
Antelope School	641	728	600	900
Breen Elem. School	647	799	600	900
Cobblestone Elem.	794	757	600	900
Parker Whitney	629	768	600	900
Rocklin Elem.	495	837	600	900
Twin Oaks Elem.	642	581	600	900
Valley View Elem.	317	No data	650	900
Sierra Elem.	293	No data	650	900
Subtotal Elem.	4,359	4,470	4,900	5,400
Middle School				
Granite Oaks M.S.	639	883	800	1,200
Spring View M.S.	621	651	800	1,200
Subtotal Middle School	1,260	1,534	1,600	2,400
High School				
Rocklin High	2,037	2,400	2,000	2,400
Victory Cont. School	187	203	200	200
Subtotal High School	2,224	2,603	2,200	2,600
Rocklin Independent School	25			
Non-Public	4			
Total	7,872	8,607	8,700	12,000

*Totals do not include Valley View and Sierra Elementary Schools. Data is not available at this time.

Source: Rocklin Unified School District (RUSD), Rocklin Unified School District Facilities Master Plan, 2000. January 25, 2002, RUSD Enrollment Count.

Table 4-21 Rocklin Unified School District Enrollment Projections – Moderate and Fast Growth					
Grade Level	1999/2000 Enrollment	2004/05 Enrollment Projection		2014/15 Enrollment Projection	
		Moderate	Fast	Moderate	Fast
K-6	3,853	5,001	5,419	6,527	7,096
7-8	1,096	1,422	1,541	1,856	2,018
9-12	1,929	2,468	2,674	3,120	3,391
TOTAL	6,878	8,891	9,634	11,503	12,505

Source: Rocklin Unified School District, Rocklin Unified School District Facilities Master Plan, 2000.

The RUSD Master Plan states that in addition to the six existing (now eight) elementary schools, there are eight new elementary school sites proposed throughout the District (two are now occupied by new schools: Valley View and Sierra Elementary). The District has a design

capacity norm for elementary schools of 600 students per site. The RUSD *Facilities Master Plan* projected 2014/15 total enrollment of K-6 students ranges from 6,527 to 7,096.

The District's middle schools have a design capacity norm of 800 students per site. The total projected 2014/15 enrollment of grade 7-8 students ranges from 1,856 to 2018. No new middle schools are anticipated in the District's *Facilities Master Plan*.

The District's High School has a design capacity of 2,000 and a maximum capacity of 2,400 students (if portables were to be added). The total projected 2014/15 enrollment for grade 9-12 students ranges from 3,120 to 3,391. The District is currently addressing the issues of anticipated future overcrowding through an evaluation of alternatives to increase maximum school capacity, construction of a new high school facility, and other alternatives, such as alternative schedules or use of other sites, to increase student capacity. A second high school is planned within the Sunset Ranchos area.

A portion of the Rocklin planning area is also served by the Loomis Union School District, primarily the Croftwood area and Clover Valley Lakes along the eastern edge of Rocklin. More specifically these areas are situated east of Sierra College Boulevard, south of Pacific Street, and east of Del Mar Avenue, north of Pacific Street. The Loomis Union School District currently operates three K-8 elementary schools and one K-5 elementary school: Loomis (3505 Taylor Road), Franklin (7050 Franklin School Road), Placer (8650 Horseshoe Bar Road), and H. Clarke Powers (3296 Humphrey Road). The H. Clarke Powers Elementary School currently supports grades K-5, with a grade level added each year. Eventually this school will support grades K-8 as well. As of February 22, 2002 the enrollment numbers at the schools according to the Loomis Union School District were 526, 672, 503, and 235 respectively, for a total enrollment in the district of 1,936 students. Within the area served by the Loomis Union School District, students within the Rocklin area north of I-80 attend H. Clarke Powers Elementary School. Those south of I-80 within the Loomis Union School District attend Franklin Elementary School. Sixth graders within the H. Clarke Powers service area are distributed among the other elementary schools at this time.

Students within the Loomis Union Elementary School District attend Del Oro High School (3301 Taylor Road), which is part of the Placer Union High School District. The fall 2002 enrollment at Del Oro High School was 1,538 students.

The Placer Union High School District encompasses approximately 900 square miles in Placer County. The District has served the communities of Loomis, Penryn, Newcastle, Ophir, Auburn, Bowman, Christian Valley, Meadow Vista, Applegate, Weimar, Foresthill, Colfax, Dutch Flat, and Alta for over 100 years. The schools of the District enroll approximately 4,800 students, grades 9-12. The Placer School for Adults serves 6,000 adults a year. A recently completed master plan, prepared by community members, business leaders, and staff, recommends the District continue to maintain small high schools in a community setting

Also located within the planning area is Sierra Community College. Sierra College is a fully accredited, two-year community college serving Placer, Nevada and portions of El Dorado and Sacramento counties. The main campus is located on Sierra College Boulevard south of

Interstate 80. Other facilities operated by the College include a 115-acre Nevada County campus in Grass Valley, a campus center in North Tahoe/Truckee, training facilities in Loomis, and a satellite center in Roseville. The current enrollment of the College is over 18,000 with approximately 13,000 students attending the Rocklin campus. Sierra College offers a wide range of opportunities including: Associate in Arts (AA) or Associate in Science (AS) Degrees, certificate programs, first two years of pre-professional programs, and guaranteed transfer to four-year colleges and universities.

LIBRARIES

Library services in Rocklin are provided by the Auburn-Placer County Library District, which was formed in 1967 with the consolidation of Auburn Public Library and the Placer County Library. This system of libraries serves all of Placer County with the exception of the Cities of Roseville and Lincoln, which own and operate their own municipal library systems.

The specific powers of the Library District are to disseminate knowledge of the arts, sciences, and general literature. The Auburn-Placer County Library District operates a main branch in the City of Auburn, a law library, children's programs, nine branch libraries and a mobile service that serves many areas throughout rural Placer County. One of the branch libraries, the Rocklin Community Library, is located at 5460 Fifth Street in Rocklin, and is open the following days and times: Monday and Tuesday 10 AM - 8 PM, Wednesdays and Thursdays 10 AM - 6 PM, and Friday and Saturday 10 AM - 5 PM. The Rocklin Community Library has a community room available to the public for meetings. The County Facilities Services Department provides maintenance of library facilities. A new library is being planned at a new location on Pacific Street between Oak and Pine Streets.

The *Auburn-Placer County Library Long-Range Plan*, adopted in 1991, projects facilities needed to serve the existing and future population. The Long-Range Plan identifies the current facility standard as .30 square feet of library space per resident. The Long-Range Plan is currently in the process of being updated. Several critical changes in library utilization have occurred since the 1991 Long-Range Plan was adopted, including additional space requirements necessitated by the Americans with Disabilities Act and the use of computer workstations in the library, each of which requires additional space.

DOMESTIC WATER SERVICE

Domestic water service is provided by the Placer County Water Agency (PCWA). PCWA provides treated water to commercial and residential connections within western Placer County and untreated water to agricultural users.

The Rocklin planning area is located entirely within PCWA Zone #1. Zone #1 includes the City as well as the Loomis Basin, the City of Lincoln, an industrial corridor along Highway 65, and residential areas south of Baseline Road and west of Roseville. See Figure 4-16, Existing and Proposed Water Infrastructure.

PCWA, in its discussion paper entitled *Surface Water Supply Update for Western Placer County* dated March, 2001, indicates that the sources of water to meet demands in Zone #1 and Zone #5 were the same. Zone #5 is a zone that consists primarily of agricultural lands near Highway 65.

PCWA surface water entitlements available to Zones #1 and #5 include:

- 100,400 acre feet of water per year (afy) from the Yuba/Bear system that is purchased from PG&E. This water supply is reliable during most years, but the supply is fully utilized. During the 1977 drought, PG&E had to impose drought restrictions on customers.
- 120,000 afy from the Middle Fork Project (American River). This water supply has historically been very reliable, even during drought periods.
- 35,000 acre feet annually from the Central Valley Project. This water supply has been cut back up to 25% during dry periods.
- 5,000 acre feet annually purchased from South Sutter Water District. This water has been made available to Zone #5 per PCWA Board direction.

The total water available to Zones #1 and #5 is 255,400 afy of permanent water supply and 5,000 afy of temporary water. PCWA does not have significant amounts of groundwater rights for use in Zones #1 and #5.

In 2000, the PCWA used 106,700 acre feet to meet the needs of Zones #1 and #5 customers, of which 29,000 acre feet were for municipal and industrial use, and the remainder for agriculture and irrigation delivery.

PCWA's ability to provide additional water is predicated upon its ability to obtain its entitlements from the American River. Currently, Middle Fork Project deliveries to Zones #1 and #5 are through temporary pumping facilities in Auburn. These facilities are removed during winter months. PCWA and the Bureau of Reclamation are presently working on plans for the installation of a permanent pumping plant in Auburn scheduled for completion in 2004.

Additional water may become available from the Sacramento River. The development of proposed Sacramento River diversion facilities would provide an additional 35,000 afy and 65 million gallons per day treatment capacity. This project is estimated to be complete around 2010.

The PCWA treats water for the City of Rocklin at two treatment facilities, the Foothill Water Treatment Plant and Sunset Water Treatment Plant. The Foothill plant is located one mile south of Newcastle, northeast of Rocklin. In addition to serving the City of Rocklin, this plant serves Penryn and Loomis. The Sunset plant is located in northeast Rocklin. The maximum design flow for the Sunset plant is 5 million gallons per day (mgd). Recent modifications to the Foothill plant have increased treatment capacity from 27 mgd to 55 mgd. The total treatment capacity for the Sunset/Foothill system is 60 mgd.

Treated water is transported from the Sunset Water Treatment Plant to the City of Rocklin via 24" and 18" pipelines. Treated water will be brought from the Foothill facility through a 24" pipeline north of Interstate 80.

Three 10-million gallon water storage tanks are proposed for eventual construction adjacent to the Sunset Water Treatment Plant. The first tank has been constructed. Storage capacity in the Foothill/Sunset system is presently 28.5 million gallons.

The PCWA is nearing completion of a 42-inch diameter treated water transmission line between Penryn and Lincoln. Once complete, the Agency's transmission capacity will be equal to its treatment capacity in the Foothill/Sunset system that serves Rocklin and the communities of Loomis, Lincoln, and surrounding unincorporated areas.

PCWA will have adequate treatment capacity to serve an additional 22,600 equivalent dwelling units (edu) on a first-come, first-serve basis when modifications of the Foothill Water Treatment Plant expansion are complete. This additional capacity will be used for future growth in the PCWA service area.

As a planning estimate, PCWA uses 1,150 gallons per day per dwelling unit as the estimated average peak-day potable water demand for residential development. According to the State Department of Finance, as of January 1, 2001 Rocklin had 15,344 housing units. If each household were to use 1,150 gallons per day (peak), 17.64 mgd of treated water per day would be needed during peak water use times.

PCWA collects connection fees from new developments. These fees are used to finance the expansion of treatment facilities to serve new development.

PCWA's long-term water supply plan is set forth in its 2000 *Urban Water Management Plan*. The Plan considered the anticipated water demand based on the provisions of the current General Plans for Placer County and the various cities within the PCWA service area. In a discussion paper issued by PCWA entitled *Surface Water Supply Update for Western Placer County* on March, 2001, PCWA concluded that its water entitlements were sufficient to meet the projected demands based on current General Plan provisions. However, projects involving development often include requests for densities greater than those allowed in current General Plans.

PCWA is a stakeholder in two regional water management initiatives: Sacramento Area Water Forum (Water Forum) and the American River Basin Cooperating Agencies (ARBCA).

The Water Forum seeks to achieve two co-equal objectives: provide a safe and reliable water supply for the region's economic health and planned development to the year 2030, and preserve the fishery, wildlife, recreational and aesthetic values of the Lower American River. The Water Forum stakeholders considered the many competing demands on the surface water supplies, and developed an integrated package of actions that will meet the two objectives. The Water Forum included seven elements:

1. Increased surface water diversions;
2. Actions to meet customers' needs while reducing diversion impacts on the Lower American River in drier years;
3. Improved pattern of fishery flow releases from Folsom Reservoir;

4. Lower American River Habitat Management Element, which also addresses recreation in the Lower American River;
5. Water Conservation Element;
6. Groundwater Management Element; and
7. Water Forum successor effort.

Each of these Elements is implemented through a Purveyor Specific Agreement, or PSA. In return for signing the overall Water Forum Agreement, water purveyors receive support for water supply projects, including site-specific infrastructure development.

PCWA encourages regional water use efficiency measures in connection with particular projects. An example of some measures that may be included are the following: testing samples to confirm accuracy of water meters; employing a water conservation coordinator; and initiating irrigation efficiency programs to monitor the use of irrigation water.

PCWA does not reserve water for proposed customers, developers or specific future projects. Although PCWA seeks to obtain sufficient water supplies to serve the buildout of all local General Plans in its service areas, the agency satisfies requests for water service only on a first-some, first-served basis. PCWA follows a policy of extending water pipelines only when an adequate supply of water exists, thus ensuring that it does not take on new customers without a firm supply of water needed to serve them.

New projects in the City and PCWA service area would be subject to water use and conservation measures as provided for in applicable codes. These include regulations concerning required fire flows in the Uniform Fire Code, low flush toilets and low water use fixtures.

Water demands for new projects will be evaluated by PCWA, and a determination made in each case as to whether the Agency has adequate water supplies to meet the long-term demands for water service.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT

Wastewater treatment for the City of Rocklin is provided by the South Placer Municipal Utility District (SPMUD), through its membership in the South Placer Wastewater Authority (SPWA). SPMUD and the SPWA operate sewer collection, conveyance and treatment facilities and provide sewer maintenance and engineering services. SPMUD was created in 1956 to provide collection and treatment services for parts of the Loomis Basin.

SPMUD's *Sewer Master Plan*, adopted in 1986, concluded that there would be intense development activity, in addition to infill development, in the northwest Rocklin area and in the areas east of I-80. The plan envisioned that Rocklin would have a total of 52,604 sewer equivalent dwelling units (edu) at ultimate buildout. Sizing of sewer infrastructure has been based on plan projections. Figure 4-17 shows the existing sewage collection infrastructure for the City of Rocklin.

The Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant provides wastewater treatment facilities for the SPMUD. This plant serves the Dry Creek Basin, consisting of the cities of Roseville, Rocklin, Loomis and the surrounding unincorporated areas. The plant discharges into Dry Creek under standards established by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board.

The Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant's current design capacity is 18 million gallons per day (mgd). The plant's flows average 12 million gallons per day (mgd) Average Dry Weather Flow (ADWF). Average Wet Weather Flows (AWWF) are 30 mgd. The Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant provides tertiary level wastewater treatment through the process of screening, grit removal, primary clarification, aeration, secondary clarification, full nitrification capacity, filtration, chlorination and dechlorination. Sewage sludge, the waste product of the treatment process, is disposed of at the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill (County landfill). An additional regional wastewater treatment facility, the Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant, was recently constructed with an initial design capacity of 12 mgd ADWF and 30 AWWF. Construction includes new sewerage transmission facilities.

STORM DRAINAGE

The City's Engineering Services Division reviews all development plans to ensure that the drainage systems are adequate to handle stormwater flows. The Rocklin Public Works Department is responsible for maintenance of all City-owned portions of the stormwater drainage system in the City. The City's urban drainage system discharges into the creeks that transect the community.

Flood control services in Placer County are provided by the Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District). The District was established in 1984 by the State Legislature for the contiguous area of Placer County as a distinct special district, apart from County government, to address flood control issues arising with growth. District boundaries are the same as Placer County boundaries. It is governed by its own Board of Directors. The Board membership consists of one representative from each of the six incorporated cities (including the City of Rocklin) in Placer County, two representatives from the Board of Supervisors, and one member-at-large appointed by the Board of Supervisors and representatives of various organizations.

The purpose of the Flood Control and Water Conservation District is to protect lives and property from the effects of flooding through comprehensive, coordinated flood prevention planning. Standards have been developed to evaluate flood risk and flood control measures such as the requirement for new flood control infrastructure for new development to mitigate resulting impacts.

The District develops and implements watershed master plans and hydrologic models, and provides technical support to the County, the cities and developers. The City of Rocklin Public Works Department maintains flood control facilities within the City limits. The District has developed a county flood warning system, sets standards for development, performs development review and provides technical assistance to the Office of Emergency Services.

There are three District staff members: the District Engineer, the Development Coordinator, and the District Secretary. The Placer County Director of Public Works serves as the Executive Director of the District.

Portions of the southeast one-half of the City of Rocklin are located within the Dry Creek watershed. In this area, the need for local detention is recommended by the District. See Figure 4-18, Dry Creek Watershed Flood Control Plan. This Plan, prepared in 1992, proposed policies and programs to reduce flooding within the Dry Creek watershed. According to the Plan, it is anticipated that future land use changes will increase impervious surface area in the watershed by approximately 50 percent, resulting in increased flood flows. This Plan recommended several strategies during the rainy season including the use of detention structures, flood maintenance activities, and measures to ensure public safety and avoid erosion and degradation of water quality (Dry Creek Plan, 1992). The District's *Stormwater Management Manual* (1990) provides specific guidance and requirements for stormwater management, including regulation of the development process, to achieve stormwater management objectives.

The City as a part of all new development requires storm drain catchments and conveyance facilities. Maintenance of storm drain facilities is performed by the City's Public Works Department.

SOLID WASTE

The City of Rocklin is a member of the Western Placer Waste Management Authority (WPWMA), a regional agency comprised of the cities of Lincoln, Rocklin, Roseville and the County of Placer. The WPWMA provides recycling and waste disposal services to the City of Rocklin. Solid waste generated in Rocklin is collected and hauled to the Materials Recovery Facility adjacent to the Western Regional Landfill by the Auburn-Placer Disposal Service under contract with the City.

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Act, AB 939) required the City of Rocklin to prepare planning documents for achieving a 25 percent goal of diversion of solid waste from the landfill for 1995 and a 50 percent diversion goal for 2000. Rocklin's plan included a solid waste generation study that quantified the amounts and identified the types of solid waste disposed and diverted in its base year. Based upon the solid waste generation study results, the City identified and selected appropriate programs to address the targeted waste stream that would help achieve the diversion mandate. The California Integrated Waste Management Board approved Rocklin's *Source Reduction and Recycling Element* in 1995.

To meet the State requirements, the Western Placer Waste Management Authority developed the 29-acre Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) at the southwest corner of Athens Road and Fiddymont Road, west of the City of Rocklin. The MRF is the region's predominant recycling strategy because of its potential to achieve high levels of diversion at a lower rate of processing cost-per-ton than other recycling strategies. The MRF has the flexibility to handle all waste, whether mixed waste from the Auburn-Placer Disposal Service, or source-separated recyclables from other recycling programs in the community. The MRF recovers recyclable materials such as glass, metals, paper, plastics, wood waste and other compostable materials (e.g., yard waste,

food scraps) from the incoming waste stream. The MRF has a composting facility that processes yard wastes and other organic materials into high-quality materials suitable for use as a soil amendment or mulch. A Buy-back/Drop-off Center for source-separated recyclables, as well as a Household Hazardous Waste Drop-off Facility, are located at the MRF.

Unrecyclable solid waste received at the MRF is then disposed of at the adjacent Western Regional Landfill that has a disposal acreage of 291 acres. An additional 465 acres for landfill expansion are located to the west of the current landfill site, which is not yet permitted for landfill uses by the Integrated Waste Management Board. In addition to municipal solid waste from the MRF, the landfill directly accepts sewage sludge and other materials. The landfill is permitted to accept Class II and Class III wastes. The landfill may accept about 2,400 cubic yards per day or 861,600 cubic yards per year (1,200 tons per day or 430,800 tons per year). The service life of the landfill is calculated and permitted at this time to the year 2025. The Placer County Health Department serves as the Local Enforcement Agency for the landfill.

According to the California Integrated Waste Management Board's (CIWMB) 1998 figures, 25,264 tons of municipal solid waste were generated within Rocklin. This figure is based upon a residential generation rate of 1.7 pounds of municipal solid waste per person per day and a business generation rate of 12 pounds per employee per day. Rocklin generated slightly less municipal solid waste in both business and residential categories when compared to other California cities of a similar size (CIWMB). Rocklin's solid waste diversion rate for the year 2001 reached 42 percent (John Rowe, Manager, Auburn Disposal Service, pers. comm., September 2002). This diversion rate was similar to diversion rates achieved by the cities of Roseville, Lincoln and the Town of Loomis. In an effort to continue improving Rocklin's waste diversion rate, the City implemented the Green Waste Toter program, by which residents separate green waste from regular garbage for pickup. As of 2002, with this program in place, the City's solid waste diversion rate improved to 52 percent.

The City of Rocklin, in partnership with Placer County and several neighboring jurisdictions, has been designated as a Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ). A RMDZ designation includes various economic development incentives for the location of new businesses using post-consumer waste materials if they locate within the zone.

Four certified used oil recycling centers are located in Rocklin. These include Auto Zone, Kragen Auto Parts, Pick-N-Pull and SpeedDee Oil Change and Tune-Up.

ELECTRICITY AND NATURAL GAS

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) provides electrical and natural gas services to the City of Rocklin through State-regulated public utility contracts. Major gas and electrical lines within the planning area are shown on Figure 4-13. Two 60 KV lines supply three electric substations that serve the Rocklin planning area electric distribution load. Existing substations within the planning area include the Rocklin Substation on South Grove Street and the Del Mar Substation on Corporation Yard Road off Sierra Meadows Drive. The third substation is the Pleasant Grove Substation located on Industrial Boulevard north of Sunset Boulevard.

PG&E provides underground electric service within all new subdivisions. The City of Rocklin requires undergrounding of utilities in new developments. As new development occurs, construction or reconstruction of existing overhead distribution facilities is needed to supply underground circuits in new developments. PG&E now requires the City or developer to pay the costs of reconstruction or replacement of overhead transmission facilities if needed to serve new development.

In accordance with AB 1890 (energy deregulation), the generation of electricity is open to competition, but the transmission and distribution systems are not. Utilities are required to purchase all their electricity needs from the wholesale market. The goal of the legislation was to open the state's energy market to competition, with the expectation that competition would drive down the cost of electricity. The legislation gave utility customers the ability to choose their electric energy provider.

At the same time, the electricity industry was restructured and many power plants were sold to out-of-state energy companies. During the 1990's, the State experienced rapid increase in electricity demand from population growth, a growing economy and a booming technology industry. Few power plants have been constructed in California since the 1980's. With many electric plants powered by natural gas, and natural gas consumer rate caps removed in 2000, energy prices and demand skyrocketed. As a result, many electric companies began to experience financial problems, divestiture of power plants occurred, prices were no longer under State control, and financial integrity of the utilities was compromised, leaving some companies in bankruptcy.

Since 2000, the state's energy supply has stabilized, additional power plants have come on line, and the price of natural gas has declined. However, since the State has entered into long-term energy contracts, energy costs will remain high in California until a solution is reached.

PG&E typically prepares 10-year growth plans to accommodate new development. Much of PG&E's local capacity has been used at a faster rate than anticipated due to recent land developments in the area. However, PG&E typically feeds power to new development and will build in new infrastructure as needed.

The California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) adopts rules and tariffs that relate to the design, installation and management of California's public utilities. The PUC regulates the planning and construction of new transmission facilities, distribution facilities, and substations if the voltages exceed 50 kilovolts.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Telephone service in the City of Rocklin is provided by SureWest Communications and SBC. Cable television service in the City of Rocklin is provided by Boulder Ridge Cable Company, DBA Starstream Communications.

ROCKLIN CIVIC CENTER PLAN

In 1993, the City of Rocklin prepared a *Rocklin Civic Center Plan* to provide a set of goals, policies, guidelines, regulations, and implementation measures for a 107-acre site bordered by Rocklin Road on the north, Pacific Street on the west, South Grove Street on the east, and an irregular boundary contiguous to the Woodside area of Rocklin to the south. See Figure 4-19, Civic Center Plan Vicinity Map. The Plan area is located in the historic center of the City and contains the City's central administration, including police and fire functions.

It is the intent that this Plan be consistent with the policies of the Rocklin General Plan. The Plan includes the expansion of the Civic Center for the purpose of governmental operations and recreational and cultural facilities into areas that were designated Medium Density Residential and Service Commercial. The Plan area also includes land for a Senior Center, an active cultural and recreational area, a passive recreational area, and a trail system. The Plan contains a Civic Center Master Plan, a Land Use Plan, a Circulation Plan, an Infrastructure Plan, and Design Guidelines.

The Plan contains eight goals, each having several policy statements (a total of 34 policies are included in the Plan). The Goals of the Civic Center Plan are:

1. Create an expanded Civic Center Area to serve the requirements of the City of Rocklin at its expected population buildout. This Civic Center will be the cultural and governmental focal point of the City of Rocklin.
2. Provide opportunities for greater understanding and appreciation of the history of Rocklin.
3. Preserve unique outcroppings, as possible, within the public Civic Center for public viewing and study.
4. Preserve the ambiance and character of the existing residential areas adjacent to the Civic Center.
5. Provide opportunities for new residential development in keeping with the character and scale of existing residences in the area.
6. Support and engender viable economic development in the downtown area. Provide opportunities for new commercial development and redevelopment along Pacific Street that is compatible with the adjacent residential areas to the east in the plan area.
7. Revise the Specific Plan area street network so that it adequately serves the existing area residents, accommodates new growth consistent with the approved plan, and integrates into the City of Rocklin's overall street system.
8. Prepare plans for the infrastructure in the area to upgrade existing infrastructure to comply with current standards and to accommodate new growth consistent with the approved plan.

Land Use Plan

Figure 4-2 illustrates the Civic Center Land Use Plan. Land use acreages for the 107 acre Plan area include a total of 17.2 acres for commercial uses, 24.4 acres for civic center uses, 1.1 acres for a post office, 38.2 acres for low density planned residential, 15.9 acres of high density planned residential and 10.2 acres in streets.

Circulation Plan

The Circulation Plan includes the street network for the Plan area and is designed to carry out the project goals and support the Land Use Plan. Bicycle facilities are also included in the Circulation Plan. The major features of the circulation network are as follows:

- An entirely new East-West Drive to provide access to the Civic Center.
- A realignment of Ruhkala Road into the East-West Drive and its extension and connection with Woodside Drive.
- A revision of minor streets to ensure their use by local residents and to discourage through traffic.

Infrastructure Plan

The Infrastructure Plan includes a plan for both on- and offsite facilities for sewer service provided by South Placer Municipal Utility District. A 10" off-site sewer line will need to be upsized to 12".

Water service is provided by Placer County Water Agency. Off-site infrastructure is adequate to handle water demands within the Plan area.

Drainage facilities are under the jurisdiction of Rocklin and the Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District and the requirements of the Dry Creek Basin Plan. Proposed drainage facilities in the Plan area include:

- The Northwest and Northeast drainage systems are small and already substantially developed. No drainage improvements are proposed except for road widening improvement included under streets.
- The Midwest and South Drainage systems require substantial improvements because of existing deficiencies and the proposed development in the Plan area.

Streets

Public streets are under the jurisdiction of the City of Rocklin. The proposed road system includes the following:

- Ruhkala Road will be extended to Woodside Drive and widened from 48 to 54 feet and extended on a new alignment north of Winding Lane to connect to the new East-West Drive. There will be bike lanes and frontage parking on one side of the road with residential frontage.
- Evelyn Avenue and Winding Lane will become cul-de-sacs.
- Evelyn Avenue will be connected to Lost Avenue by a bike path from the end of the cul-de-sac.
- A new East-West Drive will be constructed between South Grove Street and Pacific Street to access the Civic Center area and the new northern extension of Ruhkala Road.

- No off-site road improvements are proposed.

Design Guidelines

Design Guidelines and standards are contained in the Rocklin General Plan, the Rocklin Municipal Code, Title 17 Zoning (1990) and the Rocklin Downtown Revitalization Plan and Design Guidelines document (1988). These guidelines address four major areas: The Civic Center, streetscapes, residential areas east of Ruhkala Road, and commercial areas along Pacific Street.

Civic Center Plan

In 1996 the City adopted Ordinance No. 745 that approved a General Plan Amendment, a Rezone and a General Development Plan (the Civic Center Plan) expanding the civic center area, establishing development standards and design guidelines. Ordinance #745 sets forth conditions reflecting mitigation measures for the Plan area. These conditions address several Plan issues, including setback and access, air quality, noise, public services and utilities, hazardous materials and safety, cultural resources, hydrological resources, biological resources, and visual resources (*Rocklin Civic Center Plan*, 1996).

ROCKLIN REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY

A Redevelopment Agency was established for the City of Rocklin in 1985, and a redevelopment project survey area designated. A 635-acre Project Area was selected, and the Rocklin Planning Commission adopted a Preliminary Redevelopment Plan in April 1985. The City Council acts as the Redevelopment Agency Board and adopted the Redevelopment Plan on July 10, 1986.

The Redevelopment Plan was amended in 1997 to add two areas to the Redevelopment Project Area, totaling 1,005 acres. See Chapter III for a description of the Redevelopment Plan.

The primary goal of the Rocklin Redevelopment Agency is to provide a quality environment in the older areas of the City for industrial, commercial, and activities in accordance with the City's General Plan.

CEMETERY DISTRICT

The Newcastle, Rocklin, Gold Hill Cemetery District was formed in 1927. The District maintains 15.5 developed acres and 12.5 undeveloped acres. The Rocklin City Cemetery is located where South Grove Street dead-ends into the cemetery property on Kannasto Street. The location of the cemetery is depicted on Figure 4-4.

The following information is excerpted from the Rocklin Historical Society's brochure *Discover & Explore the Rocklin City Cemetery*:

Local lore has it that the cemetery was started in 1864 when a railroad worker was found dead and buried on the spot. Emma and Harry Trott were the first recorded

burials in the cemetery, also in 1864. In 1889, the State of California granted the cemetery site to the Masons & Oddfellows Lodges. The cemetery was annexed into the Newcastle, Rocklin, Gold Hill Cemetery District in 1927.

ROAD MAINTENANCE

The City of Rocklin Department of Public Works is responsible for public road maintenance and improvement within the City limits. The City has developed a Pavement Management System, which is a database of the City's road conditions. The Pavement Management System is updated yearly and is used to prioritize road-related projects, consistent with the dollars available. As roads are constructed and improved, the database is updated.

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES ELEMENT GOALS AND POLICIES

GOAL: To provide high quality public facilities and a full range of public services to all areas and residents of the City, and to ensure that new development does not cause the inefficient use of such facilities and services.

General Policies for Public Facilities and Services

- PF-1 To provide for adequate lead time in the planning of needed expansions of public services and facilities.
- PF-2 To require a study of infrastructure needs, public facility needs and a financing plan for newly annexing areas.
- PF-3 To require that any development that generates the need for public services and facilities, including equipment, pay its proportional share of providing those services and facilities. Participation may include, but is not limited to, the formation of assessment districts, special taxes, payment of fees, payment of the City's Construction Tax, purchase of equipment, and/or the construction and dedication of facilities.
- PF-4 To disapprove development proposals that would negatively impact City-provided public services, unless the negative impact is mitigated.
- PF-5 To require that construction of private development projects be coordinated with the construction of public facilities and services that are needed to serve the project.
- PF-6 To maintain a Capital Improvement Program for public facilities.
- PF-7 To maintain and update as needed a Public Facilities Plan that includes projected staff needs and building space requirements.
- PF-8 To continue to develop a centralized Government Center in accordance with the Civic Center General Development Plan, and construct new public buildings and facilities in locations that are convenient to the public and have good access.

PF-9 To provide for the ongoing operation and maintenance of City services through the use of existing or new Community Facilities Districts, Lighting and Landscaping Districts, Park Development and Maintenance Districts, special taxes and other similar financing mechanisms.

PF-10 To encourage public/private partnerships, such as joint use of offices, recreational facilities, open space, and the delivery of public services by private sector suppliers.

Policies for Law Enforcement, Fire Protection and Emergency Response

PF-11 To ensure that new development will not create a significant negative impact on the existing level of police and fire protection services.

PF-12 To identify certain types of development, such as assisted living facilities and group homes, that may generate higher demand or special needs for emergency services and require developer participation to mitigate the needs/demands.

PF-13 To analyze the cost of fire protection, police services and emergency medical response for annexations and major project developments and require a funding mechanism to offset any shortfall.

PF-14 To require that projects be designed with at least two points of access for emergency vehicles in order to meet emergency service needs, or for general circulation, where such access is necessary to assure adequate ingress and egress.

PF-15 To require City-approved automated entry access to gated communities for emergency vehicles.

PF-16 To provide law enforcement resources as necessary to meet community needs.

PF-17 To provide visible patrol services within the City, including specialized patrol programs for open space areas and trails.

PF-18 To support community-oriented police services, including strong crime prevention and educational programs, school resource officers, and neighborhood watch programs.

PF-19 To minimize the potential for criminal activity through development project design review.

PF-20 To provide fire apparatus access in new development consistent with Rocklin Fire Department requirements, including appropriate access into open space and undeveloped portions of properties.

PF-21 To provide progressive fire protection resources as necessary to meet community needs.

- PF-22 To require new development and projects proposing land use changes to annex into existing or new Community Facilities Districts for fire prevention/suppression and medical response, or to create other financing mechanisms as necessary.
- PF-23 To require special fire suppression mitigation (such as sprinklering) for any new residential development located more than two road miles from a fire station and for any new commercial development located more than one and one-half road miles from a fire station.
- PF-24 To support public education concerning fire and life safety.
- PF-25 To require new development to meet fire flow requirements based on standards codified in the Uniform Fire Code.

Policies for Schools

- PF-26 To evaluate all residential development project applications for their impact on school services and facilities. Where an impact is found, the project may be conditioned to the extent and in the manner allowed by law to mitigate the impact, such as requiring payment of school district fees and/or participation in a community facilities district to fund school facilities.
- PF-27 To require applications for annexations into the City which are outside of the Rocklin Unified School District to apply for inclusion into the Rocklin Unified School District.
- PF-28 To coordinate with school districts serving the City regarding locations for new school sites, and to review proposed school sites for General Plan conformity, associated environmental impacts and compatibility with adjacent land uses.

Policies for Refuse Collection and Disposal

- PF-29 To require solid waste collection services to ensure the maintenance of health standards.
- PF-30 To support public education programs in order to reduce, recycle and reuse solid waste and other materials such as oil, paint, and antifreeze in order to reduce landfill disposal.
- PF-31 To encourage new commercial and industrial development to incorporate recycling programs into their construction and operations.

Policies for Utilities

- PF-32 To request utility companies to expedite undergrounding of existing above ground utility lines.
- PF-33 To require undergrounding of utility lines in new development, except where infeasible for financial and/or operational reasons.

- PF-34 To coordinate with utility companies regarding the location of new high voltage transmission lines, seeking undergrounding wherever possible.
- PF-35 To minimize the need to trench City streets by requiring the installation of telecommunications conduit in new development and major street reconstructions.
- PF-36 To promote co-location of wireless antennas and direct them to commercial, industrial and publicly owned sites to the extent possible.
- PF-37 To ensure that the City is properly compensated, to the extent allowed by law, by utility and telecommunications companies for the use of City rights-of-way.
- PF-38 To coordinate roadway maintenance and construction projects with utility companies and private developers to minimize pavement cuts in new or resurfaced streets.
- PF-39 To inform utility companies when major new developments and new street projects will occur so that planning for utility extensions can be coordinated.
- PF-40 To coordinate with public and private utility providers to ensure that their facility and service plans meet City needs.
- PF-41 To assist the Placer County Water Agency in implementing water conservation practices.
- PF-42 To promote the joint use of conduit for telecommunication and other utility purposes.

Policies for Storm Drainage

- PF-43 To require that new development proposals include Drainage Master Plans unless waived by the City Engineer.
- PF-44 To acquire easements to creeks and waterways to allow for maintenance, inspection, and construction of storm drainage facilities.

Policies for Other Service Providers

- PF-45 To request Placer County to require any development in the Rocklin Sphere of Influence to be compatible with City public service and facility standards.
- PF-46 To coordinate with the Placer County Library System to ensure that library services and facilities serving Rocklin residents are expanded as needed to meet the needs of Rocklin residents.
- PF-47 To work with the Cemetery District as needed to identify opportunities to accommodate new or expanded facilities.

PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES ACTION PLAN

Please refer to Chapter II, Summary of Goals and Policies and Action Plan, for the Public Services and Facilities Action Plan.